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The proof-reading was extremely bad; there are very many mistakes, in four languages; words are misspelled, accents omitted, dates changed, names twisted, sometimes so as to be almost unrecognizable (Selby for Sedley, II. 800). The publishers were negligent in the making of these expensive volumes. There is no index, and this detracts seriously from the value of the work. The advertisement on the paper cover to volume I. is misleading: "The Story of the Heart of the War by the One American Who saw it All".

DANA C. MUNRO.

Russia's Agony. By ROBERT WILTON. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1919. Pp. xvi, 357. \$5.00.)

MR. WILTON has spent many years of his long life in Russia and at the time of the outbreak of the war and the revolution was correspondent of the London *Times*. He knew personally a number of the prominent men of Russia and many of the leaders of the old régime, their aspirations, and their machinations. He is, therefore, particularly well qualified to speak of the things and the men with whom he has come in contact. The book is divided into four parts and a conclusion: Part I., Slavdom, the Tatars, and Autocracy; part II., "Democracy", "Socialism", and "Freedom"; part III., Russia at War; part IV., Kornilov and the Cossacks; Conclusion: the New Russia, etc.

Every time that a new book on recent history in Russia appears, the historian offers a silent prayer that in it he may find a fair and broad interpretation of the events of the last five years. This hope was especially strong when Mr. Wilton's work was announced, because Mr. Wilton has had such unusual opportunities for observation. To some extent the book accomplishes its purpose, but, taking it as a whole, it has failed to come up to expectation.

As a usual thing the same type of man represents the London *Times* and the Court of St. James in the Russian capital. Both men are familiar with the gossip of the Winter Palace and the intrigues of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They understand the autocrats, and they have more than a speaking acquaintance with liberals like Miliukov and Rodzianko and others like them who approach the English ideal of a country gentleman and who express a genuine admiration for English democracy and English institutions. But men of the Kerenski and Plekhanov type, men who work for a different social ideal than the one advocated by the average English squire, our correspondents do not understand and do not sympathize with. Mr. Wilton's best chapters are those that deal with the court and the war and his poorest are those that discuss "Democracy", "Socialism", and "Freedom". If he had said nothing more his quotation-marks in themselves show sufficiently his point of view, his contempt, his lack of charity toward the Russian revolutionists of 1917 when they were taking their first lessons in democratic government. Socialism is Mr. Wilton's *bête noire*, but there is

nothing in the book to indicate that he has reached his conclusions after a careful and serious study of the subject. On the other hand, the numerous errors lead one to believe that his attitude toward the Socialists is influenced more by prejudice than by reason and knowledge. Plekhanov's part in the organization of the Russian Social Democratic party is not mentioned; the division of the party into Bolshevik and Menshevik factions is placed at Stockholm and not London where it actually took place. When the author says that "German Socialism contains no element corresponding with the Bolsheviks", he shows that his grasp of German Socialism is not much deeper than of Russian. For Kerenski and his Socialist associates of the summer of 1917 Mr. Wilton has little charity and much ill-will, and he brings many charges against them without producing any evidence. "In 1915 and 1916 he [Kerenski] carried on revolutionary propaganda with funds sent from Germany." He "lived in the Winter Palace, used the Emperor's carriages and motors, drank his champagne, and fed lusciously out of his gold plate", and his ministers "used the Imperial Crowns for nuptial ceremony". It is not the Russian leaders alone who are denounced, but men like Arthur Henderson and Albert Thomas, "British and French pacifists" who "worked unremittingly for the success of the Soviet plan", also receive Mr. Wilton's attention. The Kerenski-Kornilov affair is not treated in an unbiased and judicious manner. To speak of the revolutionists of the spring and summer of 1917 as a "horde" committing "excesses against their own officers and innocent women and children", and drunken soldiers "littering" the sidewalks, is hardly a fair statement of the situation. Here and there bestiality manifested itself, but it was the exception rather than the rule.

It is not difficult to understand the author's bitterness. He wrote the book in 1917-1918, at a time when the heart of every Englishman and American in Petrograd was aching at the sight of the disintegration of the Russian army and at the thought of the additional suffering this collapse would bring to the men on the Western Front. No doubt Mr. Wilton felt this more keenly than others because he had a son in the army, and this explains and in part excuses his attitude toward the revolution and the revolutionists. These very facts, however, diminish the value of the book for historical purposes.

F. A. GOLDER.

Problems of Peace from the Holy Alliance to the League of Nations: a Message from a European Writer to Americans. By GUGLIELMO FERRERO. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1919. Pp. iii, 281. \$1.50.)

THIS little volume is confessedly a product of the war. Indeed it has been characterized—and that not altogether unjustly—as very good propaganda. In the introductory chapter addressed to Americans, the